

Are the sentences correct?

1. Don't be worried. It's not an **embarrassing** photo of you at all. You look great!
2. Simon enjoyed watching horror films, but he didn't like feeling **frightened**
3. The exercise is complicated and I'm not surprised that you feel confused.
4. Everyone told her the film was great, but she was **bored** after the first ten minutes.
5. if you want to feel **relaxed** while you explore Canada's west coast, consider a cruise.
6. The news is shocking, isn't it?
7. Our holiday was good fun, even though the weather was quite **depressing**
8. You must be feeling disappointed with that result. What went wrong?

Bradley's best experience as an urbexer was in Chicago with friends when they climbed the Legacy Tower, a 72-storey skyscraper. 'We were sitting on a rooftop looking up at this building when someone suggested we try to get up it. So we walked in and just got in the lift after some residents had opened the door. When we made it up to the roof, it was the most incredible view I've ever seen.'

Can you remember Bradley Garrett's adventure in Legacy Tower?
Retell the story using these words.

NARRATIVE FORMS

- When we tell stories or talk about actions in the past, we can use the following tenses:
 - past simple
 - past continuous
 - past perfect
 - used to

PAST SIMPLE

- to describe completed actions and situations in the past (e.g. I **bought** a ticket last week)
- if actions happen one after another (e.g. When the food **arrived** they **sat down** and **started** to eat)
- to describe repeated past actions (e.g. When I was younger, I **walked** to school every day)

PAST CONTINUOUS

- to give background information or to describe a situation when other things happen (*e.g. Some people **were** already **dancing** when we arrived at the party*)
- to describe an incomplete action when another action happened (*e.g. The train **left** while they **were buying** coffee*)
- the actions are often connected with linking words – *when, while, as* (*e.g. She was checking her bag **when** she realized that her passport was missing*)

PAST PERFECT

- to show that one past action finished before another past action (e.g. She **had** already **been** to Peru and *didn't want to go back*)
- the actions are often connected with linking words – *after, before, as soon as, by the time, when, by*

MATCH

1. When the police **searched** the train, the man **got off**. c
 2. When the police **searched** the train, the man **was getting off**. b
 3. When the police **searched** the train, the man **had got off**. a
- a. The man got off before the police started searching the train.
 - b. The man got off at the same time as the police started searching the train.
 - c. The man got off after the police started searching the train.

MATCH

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| 1. Everyone had left b | a. Everyone left after she got home. |
| 2. Everyone left when she got home. a | b. Everyone left before she got home. |
| 3. Everyone was leaving when she got home. c | c. Everyone left at the same time as she got home. |

5 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1** Who was teaching you to ride a bike?
- 2** He ran out of money while he travelled in Germany.
- 3** Had you seen Gareth yesterday?
- 4** When I arrived in class, the exam already started.
- 5** Did you used to walk to school?
- 6** First I missed the bus, then I had lost my train ticket!